BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper,	1 month	$3 00
"	3 months	8 00
"	6 months	15 00
Weekly paper,	[illegible]	8 00
"	6 months	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1864. NO. 193.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	[illegible]	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1864.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Raleigh, May 17, 1864.

To the General Assembly of North-Carolina:

Having submitted to you, at your last sitting, a full report of the receipts and disbursements of my department for the last fiscal year, and a statement in detail of the liabilities of the State, I propose now only to show, by general statement, the amount of appropriations, unpaid, and an estimate of the demands on the Treasury, and the means to meet them; and to present the embarrassments in the administration of my department, growing out of the late act of Congress "to reduce the currency and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds."

The act passed at your session in December last, making appropriations for the military establishment of the State, appropriates one million six hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

dollars.		$1,650,000
To the Pay Department,	$720,000	
" Ordnance "	200,000	
" Commissary "	487,500	
" Medical "	25,000	
		1,432,500
		$ 217,500

It will be seen that the aggregate of the several appropriations falls $217,500 short of the amount of the appropriation; and that no appropriation is made to the Quarter Master's department. In the bill, as it passed the House of Commons at a late hour on the last night of the session, an appropriation was made of $98,400 in favor of the Quarter Master's department, but in the hurry of engrossment it was omitted, and consequently did not pass the Senate. Even if this $98,400 be added to the several appropriations, the aggregate falls $119,100 short of the total amount appropriated; a discrepancy springing, no doubt, from hasty legislation.

Having no doubt that it was intended to make this appropriation to the Quarter Master's department, I credited that department accordingly, presuming that you would pass an act at the present session declaratory of the mistake. Since the passage of the late currency act of Congress, and before the 1st April last, the Quarter Master paid into the Treasury, in Confederate currency, $36,220, and has drawn only $5,000, leaving due to Quarter Master's department, on the assumption that the supposed mistake shall be corrected,

mistake shall be corrected,		$129,620
The bal due Pay Department is		115,000
" " Ordnance "		82,900
" " Commissary "		7,184
" " Medical "		23,000
" " Insane Asylum,		64,300
On the appropriation of $300,000 a year "for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers," only $25,000 has been drawn this year, leaving balance of		275,000
Estimated amount required to pay expenses of the present session of the General Assembly, salaries, &c.,		200,000
Coupons due as shown in my report of the 22d November last,	$1,156,183	
Amount which has fell due since,	693,150	
	1,849,333	
Amount brought forward,	$1,849,333	
Amount paid since 30th Sept. last,	90,570	
	1,758,763	
Amount which will fall due in July, September and October next,	693,150	
		$2,451,913
State bonds due and not presented for payment as set forth in said report,		33,000
State bonds falling due 1st July next,		41,000
Liabilities due the present fiscal year,		$3,422,917

To this amount must be added any appropriations you may make at this session, and the amount which may be required, if any, under the resolution of the 20th September, 1861, "to provide winter clothing for our troops," which authorizes the Governor to draw for such sums as he may deem necessary. What amount has been drawn, or what amount re-imbursed under this resolution, which, from its caption, seems to have been intended only as a temporary relief to our soldiers, but which has been continued with universal approbation, I am unable to ascertain from the books of the Treasury, because, until lately, all military expenditures have been charged up under the general head of "Military Appropriations." The amounts drawn under this resolution have been very large. If further sums are required for this purpose, I respectfully submit that a specific appropriation ought to be made for it.

The expenditures of the State, for military purposes, since the commencement of the war, amount to	$20,367,016 64
The amount re-imbursed is	7,402,658 87
Excess of expenditures,	$12,964,357 77

This excess is added to our State debt. What portion of it has grown out of our contract to clothe our troops, will doubtless be shown to you by the proper department.—When the resolution passed under which it has grown to its present magnitude, the destitute condition of our troops, and the inability of the Confederate government to clothe them, made the measure a necessary one, in aid of the then recently organized government. It was an act of humanity to our troops. Whether it be now necessary to continue it, as well as our other war expenses, after the Confederacy is thoroughly organized, is worthy of your consideration. If the comfort of our troops, or the most efficient prosecution of the war require a continuance of this expenditure by the State, in addition to her common share of the expenses of the war, all will cheerfully meet the increased debt it will impose; but to enable us to repel the enemy in future, and maintain faith with all our creditors, which is the pride of every North-Carolinian, we should avoid all unnecessary expenses.

I learn from Major Dowd that the amount due from the Confederacy for clothing supplied to our troops in the months of January and February last, is $708,301 50, and that the Quartermaster General of the Confederate States insists that this claim must be diminished one third when paid in new issue. When it is considered that in furnishing clothing to our troops we are mere agents of the Confederate government, paying our own money in advance, raising money in Europe at great disadvantage, running the blockade at the hazard of the loss to the State of our ship and cargo, and delivering the goods at prices far from remunerating, as I presume, when the difference in the value of the money we pay, and the money we receive, is considered, I regard this decision as monstrously unjust—nor do I find any thing in the late currency act of Congress giving any colorable ground for it. The act purports to impose a tax *on the currency, attaching to the notes wherever circulated, and not a tax due on the debts which the government owed otherwise than by her Treasury notes.* You will have seen that the Hon. W. N. H. Smith, has introduced in the House of Representatives a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the authority on which this decision is based. If it should not be retracted, it seems to me to require indignant remonstrance from the State.

The amount of Confederate currency now in the Treasury is $571,000, of which $4,000 is of the new issue.

The most diligent efforts have been made to get the claim of the State against the Confederacy for large advances made in the early part of the war audited, with the expectation that Congress would make an appropriation for its payment, and P. H. Winston, Esq., of Bertie, the agent appointed by me to attend to the settlement, and who has prosecuted the duty with commendable zeal, hoped to have had the auditing of the account completed in time for the action of Congress at its present session, but he informs me by letter of the 13th inst., that the clerks in Richmond are now performing the duties of soldiers, and it is not probable now that the claim can be got in condition for the action of Congress at its present sitting. If it should be collected before the meeting of the General Assembly in November next, it is not probable that any part of it can be used to pay off the 8 per cent. bonds of the State, as provided in the 5th section of the Act of 1862-'63, chapter 29, and the result may possibly be that a large sum may thus come into the Treasury not needed to meet appropriations. In this case I am in doubt whether I would be authorized to pay the estimated surplus to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund under the 8th section of the Act of 1856-'57 creating the Sinking Fund. I recommend an act conferring this authority on the Treasurer.

By the aforesaid act of 1862-'63 the Treasurer is directed, with this money when collected from the Confederate government, to pay our 8 per cent. bonds, all of which are payable at the pleasure of the State. I made considerable collection soon after your last adjournment, and by public advertisement notified the holders of said bonds of my readiness to pay them in Confederate currency, or to give them 6 per cent North Carolina bonds, running 30 years, in exchange for them. Not one has been presented for payment. Exchanges for 6 per cent bonds have been made to the amount of $33,000. The refusal of the holders to receive payment is owing to the depreciated currency in which payment is offered—and as there is no tax imposed on the interest of the 8 per cent bonds, or other penalty imposed on the omission to receive payment or make the exchange, the Act is nearly inoperative, and will not accomplish the end intended.

Unless Confederate currency shall greatly appreciate, it is not probable that many of our coupons will be presented for payment in this currency. Soon after I came into office, as I have heretofore communicated to you, I adopted the rule of paying all demands on the Treasury in Confederate currency, except in cases where otherwise specially directed by law for reasons heretofore given.—I asked you, if you disapproved the rule, to prescribe the exceptions. At the time of the adoption of this rule, there was much less difference in the value of Confederate notes and our notes than at present. Now our notes command in market a premium over Confederate notes of about 100 per cent., and our coupons also command a large premium and hence are not presented at the Treasury for payment. The holders of these coupons would almost universally take our treasury notes (fundable and payable 1st January, 1866,) in payment, and many would take our change notes—fractional parts of a dollar. I have already prepared (except signing, numbering and clipping,) $2,503,380 of these notes fundable in 1866 and $149,970 of notes of less denomination than a dollar. I recommend an act directing the pay of the coupons in our treasury notes aforesaid, where the holders shall prefer them to Confederate currency. Our laws authorize guardians and other trustees to invest in our bonds, and many of the holders of these coupons are widows and orphans and others needing their income, and the payment in this way would accommodate them and would not increase the State's indebtedness.

Soon after your last adjournment, I contracted for the lithographing and printing of $400,000 in notes of less denomination than a dollar, authorized to be issued under your act of December last. It has been the practice heretofore, to exchange these at par for Confederate currency, by way of supplying the change which the business of the country required. By the time they were printed, they would command a premium of 50 per cent. or more, and I deemed it inexpedient to issue them, especially as their superior value kept them from circulating and performing the office for which they were issued. I have not had them signed.

The Council decided that it was inexpedient to convene you before the time to which you had adjourned.

All the corporations aforesaid, excepting the City of Raleigh, afterwards applied to me to make payments which I declined to receive.

I addressed letters to several of our delegations in Congress, setting forth the foregoing views of the currency act, asking them if they concurred, that they would move in the matter at the earliest period possible. I have had answers from several of them approving my suggestions; and you will have seen that, on motion of Mr. Graham, the subject was referred to the Committee on Finance—but owing to the suspension of mail communication, I am not informed as to the result.

If Congress shall not amend the act, I recommend the investment of so much of our currency as consists of one hundred dollar bills in 6 per cent bonds; and the exchange of the residue, at a loss of one-third, into the new issue.

I had the million of dollars, appropriated at your last session "for the relief of the wives and families of our soldiers in the army," prepared for issue as soon as possible, and issued warrants for one fourth of the amount before the 1st of February last. By the 1st of this month I was ready to pay the balance, and owing to the urgent wants of many of the counties, I decided to pay the whole of it on the 1st of this month, and have issued warrants accordingly.

The passage of the act of Congress of the 17th February last "to reduce the currency and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds," embarrassed my department in several important particulars. Its immediate effect was to make all Confederate notes, above the denomination of five dollars, uncurrent at their face; while the ordinance of the Convention of the 26th February, 1862, No. 35, made all dues to the State payable in Confederate notes. I was not authorized to receive or pay them out at less than their face. There were several large debts due to the State which I thought might possibly be tendered. The Atlantic & N. C. R. R. Co., owed the State, on account of the loan to that company, under the act of 1856, Chap. 71, some $400,000. This act provides that the loan was to be made, only on condition that the Road should set aside its receipts over and above annual expenses, as a Sinking Fund to pay the debt and interest; and on the further condition of giving a mortgage on the effects of the company, conditioned to save the State harmless against loss of both principal and interest, which mortgage I have not been able to find. The following are all the payments which have been made on this debt, to wit: Nov. 1863, one hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars.—December, one hundred thousand dollars.

There is also due the State $50,000 from the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., and $49,000 from the City of Raleigh, on account of their bonds, exchanged for the bonds of the State, under ordinance of the Convention No. 7, ratified January 30th, 1862, the 6th section of which provides that these corporations "shall be allowed to redeem their bonds at any time before maturity, in the currency of the State, on giving thirty days notice to the Treasurer of this State of their intention so to do." The Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., exchanged their bonds with the State, under this ordinance, to the amount of $200,000, and the City of Raleigh to the amount of $50,000; and prior to the 17th February last, the former corporation had paid into the Treasury $150,000 of its bonds, and the latter had paid $1,000, which sums were paid over to the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, as required by said ordinance, and invested in State Bonds, for which they had to pay a very large premium. There is also a large debt due the State from the Western R. R. Co., for interest on their bonds exchanged with the State.

The foregoing and other debts of less magnitude, were due to the State when the currency act of the 17th February was passed, all of which I was required to receive in any Confederate currency, at its face, according to the literal terms of the ordinance of the 26th February, 1862.

The currency act authorised the funding of Confederate notes, at their face, until the 1st day of April, in 4 per cent. bonds, which were made good to pay taxes, as to their principal, for the present year; and I copy the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 12th sections of the bill for your convenience in referring to them:

"SEC. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government, not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue 6 per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation, and for the payment of the interest thereon the entire nett receipts of any export duty heretofore laid on the value of all cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the nett proceeds of the import duties now laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged; *provided*, that the duties now laid upon import, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in th coupons of said bonds.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the wants of the treasury may require it, to sell or hypothecate for treasury notes said bonds, or any part thereof, upon the best terms he can, so as to meet appropriations by Congress, and at the same time reduce and restrict the amount of the circulation in treasury notes within reasonable and safe limits.

SEC. 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act may be either registered or coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. They shall be for one hundred dollars or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall, together with the coupons thereto attached, be of such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year—the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years after their date.

SEC. 12. That any State holding Treasury notes, received before the time herein fixed for taxing said notes, shall be allowed until the 1st day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, payable twenty years after date, and the interest payable semi-annually. But all Treasury notes received by any State, after the time fixed for taxing the same, as aforesaid, shall be held to have been received diminished by the amount of said tax. This discrimination between the notes subject to the tax and those not so subject, shall be left to the good faith of each State, and the certificate of the Governor thereof shall in such case be conclusive."

It will be seen that the $500,000,000 of bonds, authorized to be issued and sold for what they will bring, to pay the expenses of the government, are to be exempt from taxation, as to principal and interest; that the coupons are made good to pay import duties, and that certain important import and export duties are pledged for the payment of the interest; and that none of these provisions, tending to give credit to these bonds, attach to the bonds which the States may take under the 12th section. As a very large amount of this superior class of bonds must be put in market, it is manifest that the inferior class could be sold only at enormous depreciation; and I therefore deemed it inexpedient for the State to invest in the inferior class of bonds, with the view to reconvert them, by sale, into the new currency; and I at first thought it probable, if you were in session before the 1st day of April, that you might prefer to invest in the 4 per cent. bonds.

With the view to enable you to protect the State against the payment of the debts aforesaid, in a currency depreciated by the action of Congress, and to enable you, if you should deem it expedient, to invest the State's funds in 4 per cent. bonds, on the 27th day of February, I addressed a communication to His Excellency, the Governor, expressing strongly my opinion that it was expedient that you should be convened before the first day of April. He thereupon convoked the Council of State without delay, and when they assembled laid before them my communication, and invited me to attend them and explain my views. Before the Council assembled, other views had occurred to me. I became satisfied that it was inexpedient, in any event, for the State to invest her funds in 4 per cent. bonds, and I came to the conclusion that it was not improbable, that Congress, when it should meet on the 1st Monday of May, might make important amendments to the act. In this event it was desirable that you should meet afterwards. As the tax on the currency is declared to attach to the notes wherever circulated, and the Confederate government does not claim the right to tax the States, I thought Congress would so modify the act as to allow the States to exchange the currency on hand on the 1st of April, at par, for the new issue, or to invest in the class of bonds authorized to be issued under the 6th section. I submitted these views to the Council of State; and to avoid the difficulty as to the payment of the aforesaid debts to the State, told them, if they declined to advise the convening of the Assembly, that I would take on myself the responsibility of declining to receive payment of said debts in Confederate notes, at their face, should payment be tendered, until your pleasure should be known, believing that a fair interpretation of the ordinance would not require me to receive the currency at its face, after Congress had diminished its value one-third.

I recommend that the old issues of Confederate notes of the denominations of five dollars and less than one hundred dollars, be received in payment of State and County taxes at two-thirds of their face; and that the new issue of Confederate currency and Confederate notes of less denomination than five dollars, be received at their face, in payment of said taxes; and that so much of the ordinance of the Convention of the 26th February, 1862, No. 35, as relates to the receiving of Confederate treasury notes in payment of taxes and other public dues, be repealed.

I have received from the Governor the following State bonds, on account of the sale of a part of the steam ship Advance, to wit:

In 8 per cent. bonds,	$ 97,000.
And in 6 per cent. bonds,	38,000.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JONATHAN WORTH, *Pub. Treas.*

WANTED—A PRINTER.

"Wanted—a printer," says a cotemporary.—Wanted—a mechanical curiosity, with a brain and fingers—a thing that will set so many type a day—a machine that will think and act, but still a machine—a being who undertakes the most systematic and monotonous drudgery, yet one the ingenuity of man has never supplanted mechanically—that's a printer.

A printer—yet for all his sometimes dissipated and reckless habits—a worker, at all times and hours, day and night; sitting up in a close and unwholesome office, when gay crowds are hurrying to the theatres—later still, when the street revelers are gone and the city sleeps—in the fresh air of morning—in the broad and gushing sunlight—some printing machine is at his case, with its eternal, unvarying click! click!

Click! click! the polished types fall into the stick; the mute integers of expression are marshalled into line, and march forth as immortal print. Click! and the latest intelligence becomes old—the thought a principle—the simple idea a living sentiment. Click! click! from grave to gay, item after item—a robbery, a murder, a bit of scandal, a graceful and glowing thought—are in turn closed by the mute and impressive fingers of the machine, and set adrift in the sea of thought. He must not think of the future, nor recall the past—must not think of home, of kindred, of wife or babe—his work lies before him, and thought is chained to his copy.

You know him by his works who read the papers and are quick at typographical errors, whose eye may rest on these mute evidences of ceaseless toil; correspondents, editors and authors, who scorn the simple medium of your fame, think not the printer is altogether a machine—think not that he is indifferent to the gem of which he is but the setter—a subtle ray may penetrate the recesses of his brain, or the flowers he gathers may not leave some of their fragrance upon his toil-worn fingers. But when you see a friend, companion, adviser—when you would elevate one who, for sympathy, may represent either or both—when you want Judges, Legislators, Governors and Presidents—O, ye people, advertise: "Wanted—a printer."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT WHITE BOY THAT CAN feed a Power Press and make himself useful can find employment and good wages at the

June 24-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

TAKEN UP,

AND COMMITTED TO JAIL IN WINSTON, FOR syth Co., N. C., a negro boy who says his name is Elbert and he belongs to Col. Bird Knight of Marietta, Georgia; the boy is very black, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

E. SPACH,

June 24-d&wtf Jailor for Forsyth County N. C

Office N. C. Railroad Co.,

VANCE, June 22d, 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in the City of Raleigh on Thursday July 14th, 1864. Stockholders who cannot attend in person will please send their proxies.

F. A. STAGG,

June 24-d2aw&wtd Sec'y.

LOST,

A KEY TO HERRING'S PATENT SAFE, NO. 2,901. It had 6 prongs. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Progress Office in Raleigh.

June 23-2t*

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK AND WASHER FOR THE BALance of the year, for whom good wages will be given. Apply at

May 3-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Old Lenoir.—Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. If I should be so fortunate as to be your choice on the first Thursday in August next I assure you that all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially, should I be so fortunate as to escape the hands of death during the coming campaign. I am truly in hopes to hear of a nice majority in favor of your obedient servant on the first Thursday in August next.

I am, very respectfully,
Your son and brother.
Of Old Lenoir County,
R. B. VAUSE,
May 12-d&wtd 2d Lt. Co. A, 40th Reg't N. C. T.

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A. SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace. June 2-dwtd

Standard, Conservative, Confederate, and Christain Advocate are requested to copy till day of election and send bills to this office.

Tod R. Caldwell.—The Conservatives of Caldwell, Burke and McDowell counties will support TOD R. CALDWELL for the Senate in the District composed of said counties MANY VOTERS.

June 22-d&wtde

Daily Conservative insert 6 times and weekly twice and send bill to Progress office.

Wake County—The Sheriffalty.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. H. HIGH, Esqr., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. June 13-tded&w

Chatham County.—MR. PENNINGTON:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the next General Assembly of the State in the Senate.

Very respectfully,
June 11-d&wtd THOS. B. LONG.

To the Voters of Jones County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. If you elect me, on the first Thursday in August next, I will discharge the duties of the office promptly, justly and impartially, and I hope, with that integrity which has characterised me as a soldier,

I am, respectfully,
Your friend and obd't serv't,
LAFAYETTE DILLAHUNT,
May 30-d&wtd Co. K, 63d Reg't N. C. C.

We are authorized to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next. April 21-d6twtd.

Alamance County.—We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIAM R. ALBRIGHT as a candidate to represent the people of Alamance in the Commons branch of the General Assembly of North Carolina, at the election in August.

June20-d&w2w*

Standard copy two weeks and send bill to Progress.

To the Voters of Bertie County.—Fellow-Citizens:—I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of *our common country.* If elected, I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity, and prosperity of the State. I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,

P. T. HENRY.
Colerain, Bertie Co., June 20, 1864. June 20-d&wtd

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

June 14-daw1july

The papers in the State will please copy until July 1st, and forward accounts to this office.

$500 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE night of the 1st instant, THREE NEGRO BOYS, the eldest, JIM, is 23 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, of a copper color, a bold, impudent, swaggering air; had on when he left a black wool hat, dark copperas-colored cotton pants, old dark plaid cassimere coat, new shirt and a pair of boots.

TOM, sixteen years of age, light copper color, five feet five or six inches high, sharp featured, quite intelligent, and having been with the army, has something of a military air in his address; had on when he left, a black slouch hat, gray roundabout, white woolen pants well worn, new shirt and was either bare-footed or had on a very inferior pair of shoes.

Albert, eighteen years of age, ebony color, stout built, five feet four or five inches high, had on when he left an old black slouch hat, new shirt, blue navy cloth pants well worn, barefooted, and rather of a sullen look.

These negroes were purchased a few weeks since in Augusta, Ga. Jim and Tom having been connected with the army, are evidently endeavoring to either make their way to the army of Virginia, or to get within the Yankee lines. Five hundred dollars reward will be given for their delivery in Shelby, Cleveland county, N. C., or one hundred dollars a head for their capture and confinement in any jail where I may get them.

C. P. CULVER.

Shelby, N. C., June 3, 1864-d6tw1t

Raleigh papers please insert one week and send bill.

NOTICE.

FOUR STRAGLING SOLDIERS OR DESERTERS, to make their escape, left their horses. The horses are supposed to be stolen. The owners can have them by proving property and paying charges, &c. One a Roan Mare, about 12 years old, 15 hands high; 3 light Bay Mares, one about 9 years old, 15½ hands high; one 6 years old, 15 hands high; and one 3 years old, 14½ hands high.

They are not fine but very good work horses. Apply at Lenoir, Caldwell county. CALDWELL.

June 18-d1t&w3t

Office A. & N. C. R. R. Co.,

GOLDSBORO', May 30, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road Company will be held in the town of Goldsboro', on Thursday, June 30th, 1864

June 2-d&wtd J. CICERO JUSTICE, Sec'y.

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.

March 18-d&wtf

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties.—Fellow-Citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of many friends, I announce myself a candidate to represent the people of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

As I am comparatively unknown to many persons of the District, and it is not my purpose to canvass, it may be proper to state briefly my principles, as I am willing to stand or fall by them.

I am not afraid to trust the people; therefore, if it be thought necessary, and they should desire it, I am in favor of calling a State Convention. Those who oppose a Convention are not willing to trust the people; they think that the people have too much power. They charge that those who favor a State Convention, wish to secede from the Confederate States. I was opposed to secession in 1861, and I am opposed to it now. Secession cannot cure our present troubles; it would be utter folly and madness, and could only be justified in a life and death struggle for liberty.

It would be well for this State as well as for all the Confederate States, to have a Convention in being, if not in session during the war—not to secede, but to aid and strengthen the general government by granting it needful powers in every emergency, which, if assumed without the consent of the States, would be usurpation and unwarrantable authority. Neither the Legislature nor the Governor possesses sovereign power, but a Convention would possess such power. And while it could grant all needful powers to the common government, and check usurpations, it would see to it that our present form of government is not changed. There are those who are constantly endeavoring to educate the mind of the public, to prepare it for another form of government. Such men need watching. We need a Republican form of government with all our rights as freemen guaranteed to us by the Constitution—with all the rights of a sovereign State.

I wish a State Convention to co-operate with the general government and our sister States of the South in obtaining an armistice, so that negotiations for peace may be commenced. Let North Carolina do her duty, and if other States will not meet in Convention or conference with her, nor heed her voice for peace, she will have done her duty to humanity, our country, and our God, and the responsibilities of the future will not rest upon her.

Negotiations would greatly encourage our people at home and our soldiers in the field. It must come to this at last. "The pen, more powerful than the sword, must do what the latter has failed to accomplish."

Let us, therefore, have co-operation between the common government and the sovereign States in an effort to procure an armistice, then treaty of peace, and then a vote of the people on the treaty after its endorsement by the President and Senate.

The power of Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases is granted by the Constitution. But I cannot agree to its exercise; much less do I like to see the President clothed with this power. The personal freedom and liberty of the people should not be trusted in the hands of one man. But the suspension of the writ itself, as has been done by Congress, is unconstitutional and unwarrantable; it authorizes illegal and unwarrantable arrests; it operates wrongfully and oppressively on as loyal, as patriotic, and as true men as ever inherited a birthright under a "Southern sky."

There are those, and I fear many, who desire a strong government, a military despotism, who advocate the closing of our legislative hall and Civil Courts—the overriding of all other laws by the military—the concentration of the whole force of the people in the hands of a military Chieftain. Such views shall at no time receive any aid or comfort from me. Civil law is binding upon citizens and soldiers—military law applies only to the army. Let the laws, civil and military, be enforced and respected within their respective spheres, and be not trampled upon by either citizens or soldiers.

The representative should be held to a strict accountability by his constituents; they should, therefore, know how he votes upon all questions affecting their interests. Secret legislation is incompatible with this accountability; therefore nothing but a necessity affecting the very existence and salvation of the country could justify it.

If elected, I shall not fail to do all in my power to advance the interest of North Carolina, to warn the Confederate States Government of all encroachments upon her ancient rights as a sovereign State, to see the liberty and freedom of the citizen respected, to aid the common government in prosecuting the war, and to urge upon it and to co-operate with it as a representative of a free people of a sovereign State, to negotiate a treaty of peace. Having been a soldier myself, I shall give every encouragement, comfort and succor to the army. The State must see that our brave defenders are well clothed and shod; their families claim the aid of our State, and she must see them clothed and fed as long as there is anything in the land at any price or sacrifice.

There are other questions I might discuss, but suffice it to say, I stand, fairly and squarely upon the principles enunciated by Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens and W. W. Holden, Esq.

I must appeal to my friends to see to it that my principles are widely disseminated as possible, both at home and in the army. Very respectfully, &c., J. E. RHEIM.

York Institute, June 20, 1864. June 21-d&wtde

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

To the People of the 50th Senatorial District, North Carolina.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—At the urgent solicitations of many Conservatives of the District, I announce myself a candidate, to represent the Counties of Clay, Cherokee, Macon Jackson and Haywood in the Senate of the next Legislature of the State.

It is not possible for any man to foresee what measures may come before the Legislature of the State at its next session, or what the events of war may make necessary for the protection of the State and the security of the people; but on all the measures that may come before that body, I shall, (if elected) be advised by myself and act with the Conservative party of the State, and with the view of securing negotiations, and an honorable peace. I am a strait Conservative.

R. M. HENRY.
Franklin, N. C., June 20, 1864. June 20 d&wtf

We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. WHITAKER a candidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty of Jones County.

June 2-d&wtd

Wake County.—We are authorized to announce Col. J. P. H. RUSS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wake county at the ensuing election.

June 22-d2aw&wtd

Granville County.—C. H. K. TAYLOR for the Senate, COL. JAS. S. AMIS, MARK LANIER and Dr. P. W. YOUNG for the Commons. The above ticket is recommended to the voters of Granville to represent us in the next General Assembly.

June 3 d1tw1t BY MANY CITIZENS.

We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wake in the House of Commons at the ensuing election.

June 3 d&wtd

For Sheriff of Chatham.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. G. ALBRIGHT as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of Chatham county at the election in August next. May 17-wtd

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1864.

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized."—*Extract from Constitution Confederate States.*

"No freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land."—*North Carolina Bill of Rights.*

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making inquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

Petersburg.

At this writing (Thursday afternoon) we are without news from Petersburg or Richmond.—Rumors were abundant yesterday and day before but as to facts we have none, for we have no papers from Petersburg since Tuesday and none from Richmond since Monday, while our latest telegraph was received on Tuesday night. The wire between Weldon and Petersburg ceased to work early in the day on Wednesday, but whether caused by a raid, the possession of the road by the enemy, or accident we know not.—There were various rumors of the tearing up of the road but we prefer to wait for facts to repeating them. We learned yesterday afternoon that the wires were working through to Richmond, by Greensboro' and Danville, but there was no connection with Petersburg by way of Weldon.

We shall most probably hear something from Virginia before going to press.

Unpleasant Rumors from Kinston.

We had unpleasant rumors from Kinston yesterday. A gentleman who left Goldsboro' at 12 o'clock Wednesday night informed us that the generally accepted report there was to the effect that the enemy had advanced on our picket station, below Kinston, and taken about seventy-five of our cavalry prisoners, among them Col. Foulk of the 6th Cavalry, commandant of the post.—He was certainly absent, but whether taken or killed was not known. Rumor has it that it was another surprise. Every preparation was made to meet the advancing marauders, but satisfied with capturing a few pickets they changed their course and headed again for Newbern.

We give all this simply as rumor, wishing to do no one injustice, but we trust some of our correspondents below will give us the facts connected with the matter. It is positively asserted that there is not more than fifteen hundred men at Newbern.

Home Defence.

The Home Guard, the Militia Volunteer Reserves and detailed men were all organized at Nash Square on yesterday, and the force, if well officered and handled as we have no doubt it will be, is sufficiently numerous and formidable to repel any raid that may dare attempt a descent on this city. We don't know that there is any immediate danger to be apprehended, but nothing is lost by preparation, and we are glad to see the authorities alive to the importance of efficient organization. Five hundred or a thousand men, well handled, can repulse and rout any ordinary raiding party, and as no community is safe from the marauding bands of the enemy, every man should sleep with his musket by his side.

We don't know that the Yankees will take our advice, but we think we can assure them they would do well to stay away from Raleigh.

The Destructive supporters of Gov. Vance are having a hard time of it. They represent Vance as a war man to the original secessionists, while he is held up as a better peace man than Brown, Stephens or Holden to the Conservatives. It is understood the secessionists are to support him anyhow, though they abuse him a little now and then, and he is pledged to carry out their principles if elected; but they know he cannot win without Conservative votes, and hence every conceivable means, fair and foul, are used to deceive and mislead those who hate and loathe secessionists as bad as Satan does holy water. But we tell the Destructive organs and the secession leaders that the Conservative masses are not to be misled or deceived, and their barefaced misrepresentations will only increase Mr. Holden's majority. We learn that Vance loses votes wherever he speaks, while Holden is gaining rapidly in all parts of the State. The only way for the Conservatives to sustain their own principles and vindicate their own integrity is to vote for W. W. Holden.

The "Court Journal" of Gov. Vance is having a lively time just now with the *State Journal*, also a supporter of his Excellency. When the *Journal* had certain spavined politicians about Raleigh *for* its master it abused Vance most unmercifully, but when Zebulon went over to the party *for* whose leaders the *Journal* was a bonded slave, that truckling concern embraced him! The difficulty now arises from the fact that the British press wants to confine Vance to the secession platform, while the *Conservative* is attempting *to* deceive the masses by holding him up as a Conservative. A pretty pair, truly.

The remains of Hon. Andrew Ewing, of Tennessee, who died recently, have been buried near Atlanta.

Annual Council.

The Annual Council of the church in North Carolina, adjourned from Williamsboro' to Raleigh to meet on the [illegible] instant, assembled in this city at [illegible] o'clock Tuesday morning. On being called to order by the Bishop, about thirty of the clergymen answered to their names and a number of Lay delegates. On it being ascertained that a quorum of both orders were present, a recess was taken for Divine service. Morning Prayer was offered by the Rev'd Messrs. Huske and Hunter, and the Ante-Communion service was said by the Bishop. The council sermon was preached by the Rev. J. B. Cheshire D. D.

The Communion Service was performed by the Bishop, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Mason, in which a large number participated, in addition to the clergy and lay delegates present; after which the regular business of the Council was resumed

There are a number of original secessionists in the city who were not out at the organization of the forces for local defence, yesterday, though they walk the streets constantly and canvass the patriotism and even loyalty of other men. We were not surprised at their absence, however, nor shall we be at their failure to come up on any future occasion, for we never have expected to see them do their duty or submit to any sacrifice for the cause they prate about so much.

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.—A change of schedule takes place on the Raleigh & Gaston Road this morning. The mail train leaves Raleigh at 10:00 a. m., and the freight trains at 4:00 a. m. The mail arrives at 1:00 a. m. and freight at 3:20 a. m.

Moore and Montgomery.

Auman's Hill,
Montgomery co, June 19th, 1864.

Mr. Editor:—We in this section of the State are all for Mr. Billy Holden for Governor. I think his election is sure. His vote will be larger than Mr. J. M. Leach's was. I hope every man will go out to the election and vote for Billy, for he is the standard of this State. Major Thomas I. Bright is our candidate to represent Montgomery and Moore counties in our next Legislature in the Senate. He is one of the best Conservative men we have in the State and will be elected by a large majority. We of Montgomery respectfully ask Mr. Barett, of Moore, to withdraw, as it is Montgomery county's time to send a representative. A VOTER.

For the Progress.]

A Strange Animal.

Mr. Editor:—Passing down the street a few days since, your correspondent heard a remark (which you will find duly recorded in the last paragraph of this paper,) whereupon he was considerably curious to know who the gentleman was, so honorably alluded to by the courteous, christian stranger passing; and consequently he, (your correspondent) proceeded to consult all the "reliable gentleman" he could find, in the "intelligent communities;" and likewise to consult all the appropriate text books convenient—to wit: Cæsar's Commentaries on War, Clark's Commentaries on Scripture, and Blackstone's Commentaries on Law, Jomini, Pericles, Xenophen, Robinson Crusoe, Ovid, and Baxter's Saint's Rest; Barnum's Life, (written by himself;) The Compendium of Man; The Philosophy of the *Unconditioned*; various works on Anatomy, particularly the "anatomy of melancholy;" the Wonders of the World, and the Mysteries of Creation; Saxe's Poems, the edition containing the "Superfluous Man;" Scott's Manual; the Army Regulations; General and Special Orders; Tom Benton's thirty years in the U. S. Senate; and to *foot* up the list, Mr. Foote's Speeches in the C S. Congress, (who, by the way—meaning Mr. F.—ought to write a book and call it, "Thirty Years *out* of the C. S. Senate.")

On careful examination of all these books, and making an analysis of their contents; taking which, your correspondent proceeded to make a synthesis, with the opinions expressed by the walking oracles, the result of which, he forwards you; hoping you and the cotemporaries of the press will duly hand down to the barbarian minds of the generations—and especially enlighten sundry individuals who are curious to know who and what kind of an animal he is who is known as "The Quartermaster"—the Quartermaster defined—who he is.

He is a man who is expected to have any and everything, man or beast, or any other thing movable or immovable in an army, wishes or requires.

He is a man to be cursed and damned for inability to comply with any and all requisitions, either formal or informal, legal or illegal, which may be made on him by man or officer.

He is a man who is expected to have, always on hand, an abundance of money; and to get rich by robbery of his government, or called a —— fool (with a very strong, sulphurous adjective prefixed,) if *he* has not made a fortune during the war.

He is a man who, if by chance, had money before the war, or has honestly acquired the same since, which he can spend, is to live the remainder of his days under the blessings of such pleasing epithets as "thief," "robber" and "swindler."

He is a man who is expected to dress better than any officer or citizen, in or out of the army; and then have his friends to importune him to know if *they* can't buy some of the same articles of clothing—out of the Quartermaster's department, and at government prices.

He is a man who is expected to always have on hand a good supply of whisky for the gratification and convenience of "specil friends," (who call or leave their compliments frequently there,) —likewise plenty of ham, sugar and coffee, and other Confederate luxuries;—and then is called on to know how *he* manages to always get such things in the Quartermaster's department.

He is a man who is expected to always give orders for this little thing and that little thing to be done at the government shop whenever called upon by Tom, Dick or Harry.

He is a man who is supposed to always keep on hand plenty of fat horses, for his own use, and to lend to any friend or stranger who may call on him for the same.

He is a man who is supposed to take any reasonable or unreasonable amount of cursing, and swearing generally, from any officer or other individual who shall feel it incumbent upon himself, as a beneficent friend, to apply the same for the Quartermaster's benefit, and who also hopes he, the Q. M., will not take offense at the 'little jokes' and licensed '*fun* at the Quartermaster's expense.'

He is a man who is expected to always have on hand a sufficient supply of transportation to meet any exigency of an army, either on retreat or on advances—even though the day before the "gentlemanly and efficient" inspecting officer had assured him he had entirely too much of the same on hand;—and then to hear the quiet observations and consoling satisfaction that the failures of this and that campaign were attributable to neglect, carelessness and inefficiency in the Quartermaster's department

He is a man who, having charge of public property and stores, may always expect to have some of the same stolen or appropriated by a certain class of officers and men who felicitate themselves on such meritorious performances and the happy assurance that, "O! it's no harm to steal from a Quartermaster."

He is a man who is expected to meekly stand and suffer superior officers to make a scapegoat of him for time indefinite, as atonement for the peccadilloes and military blunders, they, the superior officers occasionally happen to make.

Briefly and alliteratively, he is the scapegoat, the scamp, the slave and the scullion of the regiment and the army. He is, moreover, the man who is responsible, and should be held to a strict accountability, for all the poor and lame and sore back horses, dead mules, condemned wagons, carts, harness, and other property in the army; for all the wasted forage, for all the starving bowels, naked backs and blistered feet among the soldiery—no odds how fast the officers and men ride or drive horses—no odds how admirably the Confederate saddles operate—no odds how brutally the teamsters beat their mules and run their wagons over trees, rocks and stumps for the purpose of getting a day's rest and playing "seven up" with cooks, while the blacksmith mends the "shackling old thing;"—no odds how much stores the Commissary and other Sergeants may steal, and sell to the Sutlers and Barkeepers for tobacco to peddle on, or for an occasional drink;—no odds how much conscript tanners and shoemakers burn up hides and butcher "leather;"—no odds how much government wool the clothing contractors appropriate, putting cotton in the jeans;—no matter for all these, nor for a thousand other excuses;—Congress, the People, the Press, and the Army *know* it certainly *is* the Quartermaster's fault. And *he* is the man to be punished.

But, in other words, the Quartermaster is the man who properly organizes the army, and places it in the field. He is the man who provides it shelter and comfort, and furnishes food and raiment for the soldiers. He is the man who pays them their dues, and watches over their interests. He is the man who moves the army on its enemy; puts victory in its grasp; and furnishes the means for properly placing its deeds into perpetuity, and handing its name and its heroes, down to posterity and to fame.

And yet you hear, nearly every day, from the Hon. Mr. Foote and others, some such expression as this: "He is nobody but a damned Quartermaster." M. V. M.

CASUALTIES.

27TH N. C. TROOPS.

The following is a list of casualties in this regiment since June 1st, 1864:

Field and Staff—Killed—None.

Wounded—Lt Col G F Whitfield severely in head.

Co A—Killed—Priv Wm Faircloth.

Wounded—Corpl Dees severely in leg, Corpl Piner in head mortally, privs S M Grice dangerously in thigh, W E Davis in head.

Co B—Killed—Lt C Campbell and priv Wm Hunt.

Wounded—1st Sergt Wm Paisley in breast, privs Barnside head, H Cobles thigh, R F Hampton in thigh and arm, D Coletrain in heel.

Co C—Killed—Sergt Bell.

Wounded—H Holmes in head mortally, Sergt S Wooten in finger, Corpl Outlaw in arm severe, J Braxton in arm severe, P Radford in arm severe, Jordan Potter in arm severe.

Co E—Killed—Privs B Buck and C Lathinghouse.

Wounded—James Brewer in head severe

Co F—Killed—Geo Small.

Wounded—N Hatley arm broken.

Co K—Killed—A Norwood.

Wounded—W P Clark in arm severe, N H Nunn in neck severe, Q G Strayhorn in shoulder severe, Jas Hughes in abdomen severe, N Hedgpeth in abdomen severe, Thos Simms in side dangerously.

Co H—Killed—J Matthews.

Wounded—Sergt P Moore in shoulder severe, Sergt P Fleming thigh broken, priv W L Cherry in leg severe.

Co I—Wounded—Lt K R Jones in thigh, severe, priv Geo W Ward arm.

Co K—Wounded—Corpl Edmundson in foot, priv J Taylor leg amputated, W Gurley in breast severe, G Allen in leg, Corpl Newsom in head, James Combes in arm, John Smith in arm, J F Smith in hip severe.

RECAPITULATION.

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Killed,	1	8
Wounded,	2	36
Total,	3	44

W. A. KNIGHT,
Adj't 27th N. C. T.

21ST N. C. TROOPS.

The following is a list of casualties in this regiment since the 1st June, 1864:

Co F—Wounded—Lt J P Cates arm amputated, priv T E Bobbitt thigh, W A Phillips hand, M Gordon hand.

Co C—Killed—Priv A Denny.

Wounded—Priv E H McKinney shoulder, A Timmons head, J Creed head, Preston Norman hand severe, A Galyen side seriously.

Co D—Wounded—Privs J Merritt arm, Q Rowan thigh severe.

Co [illegible]—Killed—Priv E A Spainhour.

Wounded—Corpl Ed Houser back severe, W James hand.

Co H—Wounded—Priv R F Crutchfield head, J W [illegible] head, E Bell shoulder.

Co I—Wounded—Priv H Ballington hand, W Pritchell hand.

Co K—Killed—Priv Jno Perrots.

Co M—Wounded—Corpl H C Clapp shoulder severe, Sergt J Pritchett head severe, priv W E Parks arm, H M Black hand, J Cobb hand.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed,	3
Wounded,	23
Total,	26

Western *Sentinel* please copy and oblige.

W. G. FOY, Act. Adjt.

42D REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS.

The following is a list of casualties in the 42d from June 1st to June 15th:

Co A—Killed—Gideon Sink and W R Collins.

Wounded—A Gibbons, H Fritz, Henry Shoaf, L K Smith, R S Swicegood, D C Morgan, John Cope.

Co B—Killed—H A Kestler, J W Exum, T A House.

Wounded—A T Smith, J D Briles, J F Wiley, J F Lipe, W M Blackwelder.

Co C—Killed—J J Teater

Wounded—Capt J A Howell mortally and a prisoner; Lt S D Mann prisoner.

Missing—Sergt G O Wilhart, Sergt R M Hinson, Corpl J A Blalock, Privs Wm Burlyson, J H Carter, Wm Cox, Isaac Coley, J A Coley, G Coley, H F Carpenter, C Carpenter, F Cooper, F Coble, Jno Hinson, Geo Hinson, Calvin Hathcock, W A Jones, D Kimrey, J D Lentz, P E Lentz, J Lander, R Poplin, E Beep, W H Smith, Ed Smith, T Solomon, S Sanders.

Co D—Killed—Priv J F Henderson.

Wounded—Privs J Earnheart, B F Gatton, W Hood.

Missing—Lt L W Crawford, Sergt H G Walker, E M Brothston, Jno Platt, A McCurver, W Jarvis, J Jarvis, N B Steauffer, W H Oreal, J R Rainey, C Russell, A Alman, W A Fletcher, W A Smith, H Massimo, D Eller, M Boger.

Co E—Killed—Priv Geo W Haines.

Wounded—Privs Wm Stewart, Bat W Naylor, Jas Barnacastle, E S Thomas, Nace McDonald.

Missing—W Parks, D Massey, J F Graves, Thos Foster.

Co F—Killed—J F Leach, J M Honeyman.

Wounded—Capt W A Clement, privs Jas Granger, B F Campbell, Thos Evans, E Jones, J M Latham, J A Prather.

Co H—Wounded—J L Hartsell, J Worthington, Thos Page, Jno W Hill.

Co I—Wounded—Capt T W Redwine, privs Kirby Bean, Roswell Lowyn, H H McInn.

Co K—Killed—Corpl E M Day, private T Danner.

Wounded—Privs J Helms, G Hendrix, W Privitt, A Grubb, J T Thorp, P E Helfer, Jno Helms, A Helms, S Kindall, L L Kindall, Geo Walsh.

War and Peace.—"True wisdom in State lies in the policy that would effect its ends by the influence of opinion, and yet by the means of existing forms." Public opinion is the vital principle and soul of all free government, and all the varying forms under which it has been shaped and developed, in the attempt to create and perpetuate liberty, are but the external framework and crucible used for the practical elimination and expression of the public will. Laws and ordinances—measures and men of State—are arrived at through the checks and balances—the careful sifting of the concurrent and divergent forces of the *vox populi*. Therefore when public opinion ceases to exist in any country, through ignorance for which the perils of war are the excuse, the vital principle of free government is in abeyance; men and measures of State are no longer developed by the regular and wholesale action of Republican Government, but may be the uncertain product of one sided influences and unbalanced, unsafe powers.

In this period of trial and distress, when most of the men of the Confederate States are in the field, under military rule—when the chosen legislative department of our Government spends much of its time, under the shadow of the Executive, in secret session—when the debates are not public or published, and the people throughout the country are called upon to take measures, and men, on a blind faith in the superior wisdom of their agents—when there exists no enlightened and intelligent and active public opinion upon the management of our affairs, and hence, no republican responsibility therefor—we should at least distinctly understand our position and the drift of events. For, although acquiescent at this time, and apparently unable to prevent the laps of our Government agents from the proper exercise of their separate independent and responsible duties, there will come a season when the people will have the ability to know and to discriminate, and to make their opinions felt in the business of State. We trust the country will be then able, through the ballot box, to bring back the Government, in all its departments, to the strict construction standard.—*Charleston Mercury.*

A Large Tax Payer.—Dr. John F. Foard is the largest tax payer in Rowan—having paid about one seventh of the Confederate taxes collected in the county, amounting to $80,000. The heaviest tax payers in Rowan are among the staunchest friends of the Confederacy. We are acquainted with the private liberality of several of them, and speak knowingly of their enlarged, whole-soul support of every enterprise designed for the relief of suffering people or for the advancement of the Confederate cause—*Salisbury Watchman.*

We admit that Dr. Foard is a worthy gentleman, a war man and a zealous friend of the Confederacy, but was not the bulk of the tax he paid for profits on money made by speculating? A man who makes half a million a year by speculation can well afford to pay the paltry tax of thirty thousand dollars.

The Mississippi is said to mean the Father of Waters. The trans-Mississippi has got to be regarded as the Father of Lies.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia.

Marietta, June 23.—About 5 P. M. last evening the enemy attempted to take the works on our extreme left when they were met by Hindman's and Stevenson's divisions and driven back through three lines of battle with heavy loss. For upwards of two hours and a half the action was very fierce. We captured 60 prisoners and some commissioned officers. We lost no prisoners. Stevenson's division suffered most in wounded, particularly Brown's brigade.

Slight skirmishing has been going on this evening.

From Mobile.

Mobile, June 23.—A special dispatch to the Evening *News* from Senatobia, says that Northern papers report Morgan at Flemingsburg on the 16th, with 3000 men. He said Burbridge's dispatch was false; his loss was only 170 and he would not leave the State.

Vallandigham went to Dayton, and as a consequence he had calculated, was arrested, but he says he will have "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," so help him ever living Jehovah. He says he will remain quiet until after the Chicago Convention.

We had the pleasure yesterday forenoon of seeing Col. McKethan of the 51st Reg't N. C. T., (Clingman's Brigade) on his way to Fayetteville, he having been severely, but we trust not dangerously wounded in the face in the action near Petersburg on the evening of Friday the 17th instant.

In that action Clingman's brigade behaved with the most conspicuous gallantry, as did also other portions of our troops. We have Gen. Clingman's testimony to the marked services of Col. McKethan and his regiment. Lt. Col. W. S. Devane of the 61st fell about the same time with Col. McKethan, while rendering most gallant and valuable service. His wound is through the shoulder, a severe wound, but not, it is believed, dangerous.

We could ill afford to loose such a man as Col. Devane. Capt. Frank Roberts, of Fayetteville, a noble soldier, fell instantly killed. A list of the casualties in the brigade, as far as heard from will be found in our paper to day.

Lieut. McKethan of the same regiment, shot through the thigh, also accompanied his brother, the Colonel, to their home in Fayetteville. We trust that both will soon be restored to health and usefulness.

The great loss sustained for a time by our North Carolina troops was due to the giving way of some brigades or parts of brigades on their right—not North Carolinians. Where they hailed from we prefer not to state. Our readers may draw their inferences by never finding their names in the Virginia papers.—*Wil. Jour.*

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE

50 OUNCES PELLETIER'S QUININE!
50 lbs Blue Mass.
A few Sacks Ground Alum Salt.
Apply soon to Dr. L. MILLER, Kinston, N. C.
June 20-d1w*

IMPORTANT INVENTION FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING OBTAINED A PATENT right for a sett of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards, are now prepared to sell to any person, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State or County in the Southern Confederacy.

With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very small and trifling expense.

Any number of certificates, as to the great usefulness of said instruments, can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired, and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade, so as to make them serviceable and fit for use.

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person, or persons, to use our patent for said instruments.

It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from $90 to $100 per day, and from $4000 to $7000 can be made in a county, and that in a very short time.

For particulars, as to price, instrument, &c., &c., address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
June 15-d&w1m Ringwood P. O., Halifax co., N. C.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION WILL COMMENCE on Monday, the 4th of July, 1864, and continue twenty weeks.

Instruction is given in every department. The School of Fine Arts, which was suspended during last session, will be in charge of Miss Mary Leftwich, a Southern lady of large experience and superior qualifications.

Tuition in each school, $60
Board in advance, 500

Each student is expected to furnish her own candles and towels and a pair of sheets.

As the number of boarders is limited, those desiring admission should make immediate application.

J. H. MILLS,
June 22-d4t Oxford, N. C.

Office of the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, June 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday the 7th day of July, 1864.

W. W. VASS,
June 21-eodtd Treasurer and Sec'y.

WANTED TO HIRE.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR THE BALANCE OF THE year, a stout Negro Man. To one that can feed himself good wages will be given. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED,

A FEMALE TEACHER TO LIVE IN A FAMILY in the country, one who can teach music and embroidery. Any one applying can give reference and state terms. Address Box No. 64, Greensboro', N. C.
May 30 d1m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERSIGNED will attend at the Superior Court Clerk's Office in the Court House on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week to settle off claims against the county.

JNO. F. HUTCHINS,
June 11-1w Trustee.

Standard and city daily papers copy one week.

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 3 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x20 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb. 13-tf.

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
June 22-tf